over, *O. insularis* has a distinct spinelike process on the mesosternum which is absent in the present species. Unfortunately, the diagnostic characters of the males cannot be compared, for as mentioned above, the male of *O. insularis* is unknown.

Table I

Comparative values of certain selected measurements of females of *Ogeria insularis* Distant and *Ogeria tafunensis* n. sp. (measurements of the holotype of *O. insularis* kindly supplied by R. J. Izzard, British Museum (Natural History)). Values given in millimeters.

Measurement	*O. insularis* Distant	*O. tafunensis*, n. sp.
Total length	0.90	1.10
Beak	0.20	0.24
Antennal segment 1	0.07	0.07
" " 2	0.06	0.08
" " 3	0.27	0.28
" " 4	0.38	0.28
Femur, leg 1	0.33	0.31
" " 2	0.33	0.32
" " 3	0.35	0.35
Tibia, leg 1	0.20	0.30
" " 2	0.29	0.30
" " 3	0.47	0.44

References

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A NEW SPECIES OF ACANTHISCHIUM AMYOT & SERVILLE, WITH A KEY TO THE SPECIES

(Hemiptera: Reduviidae; Harpactorinae)

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The new species described here brings the total of described *Acanthischium* species to four.

Superficially, *Acanthischium maculatum* A. & S. and *Acanthischium invium*, n. sp., resemble some species of *Xystonyttus* Kirkaldy and *Graptocleptes* Stål, which are reduviid ichneumonmimic genera that Haviland (1931) cites as remarkable instances of Müllerian mimicry. It is possible that in the instances of these two species this supposed mimicry is fortuitous since *Acanthischium superbum* Haviland somewhat resembles *Montina* A. & S.

Several male and female individuals of *A. maculatum* were available, and in this species the female is both more robust and has a more elevated disc on the posterior pronotal lobe than has the male.

Several features immediately set *Acanthischium* apart from other American harpactorine genera of the tribe *Zelini*. Most obvious are the elevated disc of the posterior pronotal lobe, which is laterally bordered by spine-bearing carinae that converge and meet at the posterior pronotal border; the collum is very long and slender, tapering from a tumid condition behind the ocelli to a much smaller diameter at the pronotal insertion; the trumpet shaped head and collum, coupled with a long scimitar-like rostrum, is strikingly close to a similar condition found in the old world *Sycanus* A. & S.

Acanthischium haglundi Stål was not seen.

Acanthischium invium, n. sp.

Male.—Length 15 mm; width at pronotum, 4 mm.

Rather robust; sparsely covered with short pubescence; eyes, ocelli, venter of head, collum dorsally and ventrally, large basal femoral annulus, anterior pronotal lobe and margins of posterior pronotal lobe lateral to disc, light orange; remainder of body, including legs and hemelytra, black with violet reflections.

Measured dorsally, head plus collum slightly shorter than pronotum; 1st rostral segment slightly surpassing posterior margin of ocelli; pronotum slightly wider than long; measured along median line, posterior pronotal lobe 1.4 times longer than anterior lobe; carinae which laterally border posterior pronotal disc, converge and meet along posterior pronotal border, each carina bearing eight spines, second anterior spine long and very robust, last three posterior spines long.

Hemelytra extending 3 mm beyond end of abdomen; basal quadrangular cell of hemelytron 2.4 times longer than wide.

Male genital capsule missing.

Holotype.—Male; Colombia, Rio Ortegazon, IX-47, Richter. Collection of J. C. Elkins.

This species seems to be close to *Acanthischium superbum* Haviland, but is smaller, differently colored, and can be immediately distinguished as in the key.

KEY TO THE SPECIES OF ACANTHISCHIUM

1. Fore trochanter lacking ventral spine ..... *haglundi* Stål
   Fore trochanter with ventral spine 2
2. Posterior prothoracic lobe with six or more spines on each carina 3
   Posterior prothoracic lobe with five or less spines on each carina ..... *maculatum* A. & S.
3. Basal quadrangular cell of hemelytron 2.4 times longer than wide; head plus collum slightly shorter than pronotum measured dorsally; each posterior pronotal carina bearing eight spines, second cephalad spine long and robust ..... *invium*, n. sp.
   Basal quadrangular cell of hemelytron 1.75 times longer than wide; head plus collum considerably shorter than pronotum measured dorsally; each posterior pronotal carina bearing six spines, first cephalad spine long and robust ..... *superbum* Haviland

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